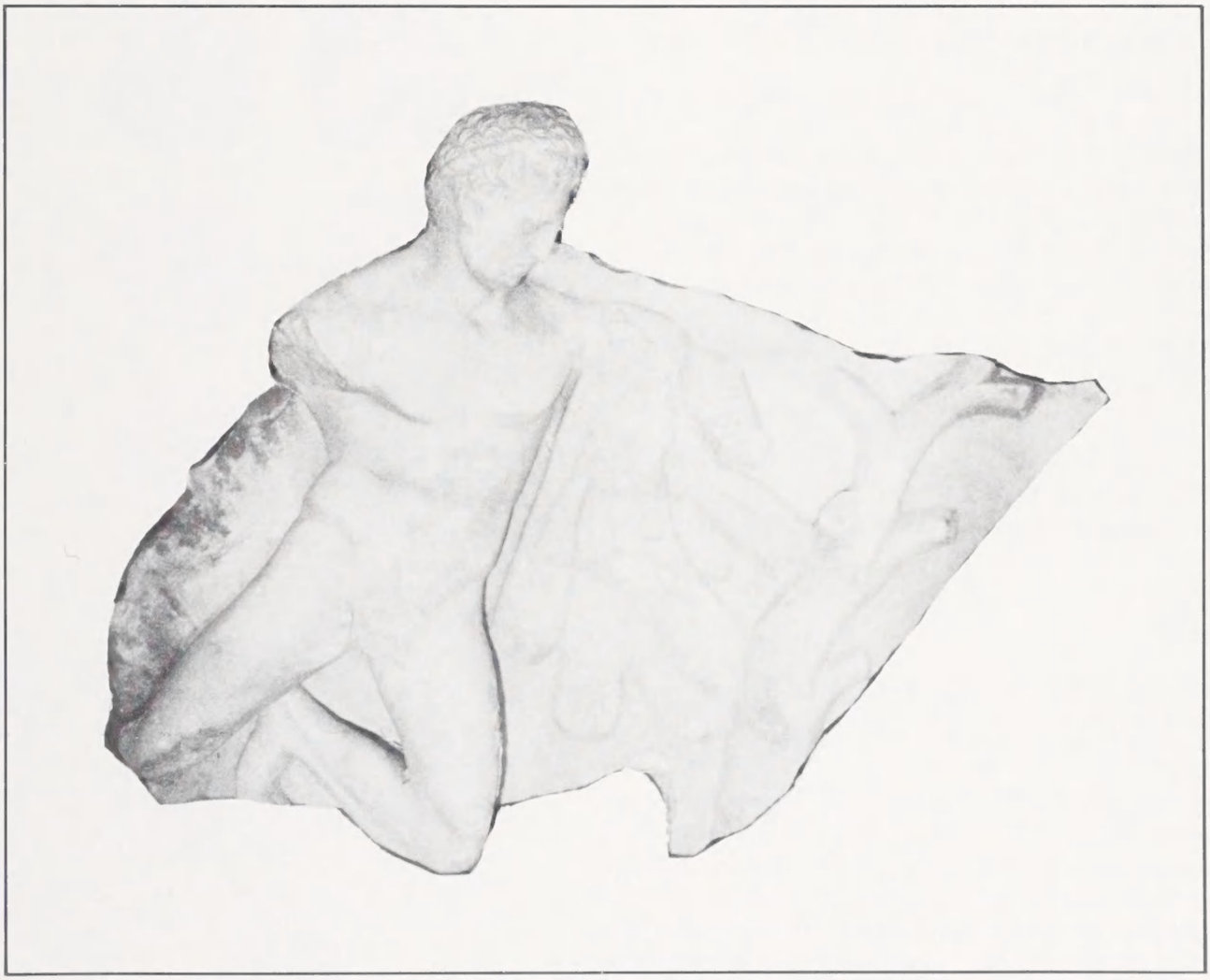
$2.00

Journal of Numismatic ..... Fine Arts



Volume 2 Spring 1973 Number 1

A HOARD OF COINS OF GENGHIS KHAN

1219 A.D.

This small hoard of billon bronzes (16mm) are the only coins struck by this Mongolian conqueror. Each side of script bears the legend, "Just coin of the Supreme Khagan." See Sourdel 594. These are quite scarce and all in nice condition.

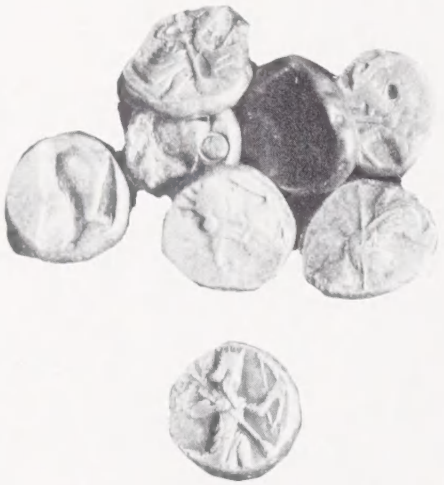
15.00 each

A HOARD OF CAPPADOCIAN DRACHMS

Following the death of Alexander the Great, a new dynasty was founded in central Asia Minor under Ariarathes I (330-322 B.C.). This dynasty continued until 95 B.C. when a new line succeeded, that of Ariobarzanes I (95-62 B.C.) Each of the coins offered below is a silver drachm with the portrait of the king on the obverse and Athena standing on the reverse. All VF or better.

1. Ariarathes VI (125-111 B.C.)	50.00 ea.
2. Ariarathes IX (99-87 B.C.)	35.00 ea.
3. Ariobarzanes I (95-62 B.C.)	40.00 ea.

A HOARD OF PERSIAN SIGLOI



This was the basic coin used by the Achaemenid Persian Empire from the reign of Darius I until the conquests of Alexander. They were struck by the thousands to pay the troops—those of Darius to supply the invaders of Greece during the Persian War. There are two basic types, offered below from a recent hoard.

	VG	F	VF
1. Darius (521-485 B.C.)—King kneeling with bow and spear/Incuse	12.00	20.00	50.00
2. Arses (338-337 B.C.)—King kneeling with bow and dagger/Incuse	12.00	20.00	50.00

EDITORIAL

There have been some very dramatic events in the field of ancient numismatics this past year, not the least of which is the radical rise in prices for fine quality pieces. Public sales, and in particular the auction of the Metropolitan Museum's collection, have created a new interest and have brought ancient coins to the attention of a much larger audience. As a result, the demand for nice ancient coins has risen sharply—and naturally, so have the prices. Thus, this is a "seller's" market—a good time for the collector-investor to sell his coins. And we, of course, would very much like to buy. We will pay top prices for any nice ancients or, if you prefer, consign them to our auction to be held in conjunction with the first S.I.N. convention at the International Hotel in Los Angeles November 9-11. We expect a large crowd with a number of important buyers from this country and Europe, and we should get top prices for your coins.

This first issue of Volume 2 of the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS contains a variety of articles and offerings covering a wide range. We have an article on Mesopotamian cylinder seals, an area closely related to numismatics but somewhat neglected. And we have an offering of some of these cylinder seals, all of which have been thoroughly researched. We present the first of a series of articles on the coinage of cities of the New Testament—this one on Antioch-in-Pisidia. Following the article is a small offering of coins from this city. We offer an extensive selection of scarce and interesting Roman coins and cistophori, including such rarities as Uranius Antoninus, Domitia, and Cleopatra. Finally, we have some hoard offerings and a nice collection of bronze coins of Macedon portraying Alexander the Great and his deeds.

JOURNAL
OF NUMISMATIC
FINE ARTS

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The sculpture on the cover is a bas relief from a large marble sarcophagus depicting the Twelve Labors of Hercules. This fragment portrays the capture of the Arcadian stag, one of whose horns is visible on the right. First to second century A.D. 24" x 22". Price on request.

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SHAMASH AND MARDUK AS DEPICTED ON CYLINDER SEALS

by Bruce P. McNall

Shamash was a Semitic deity and Marduk Sumerian; Shamash was a sun god, whereas Marduk began his career as a storm god. Yet even in the Sargonid period there was an assimilation between the two; a sun god on an Akkadian cylinder seal can not always be securely identified as Shamash. Under the Babylonian dynasty the process reversed. Now it was Marduk, god of the city of Babylon, who absorbed the attributes of many other gods, Shamash not the least among them. This undoubtedly led to some confusion then, as it does now, and must have had some effect on the worshipper.

Shamash is the traditional god of the sun; the very word 'shamash' literally means 'sun'. Shamash in mythology is the son of Sin, god of the moon. As a sun god he is lord of light, the enemy of darkness and evil and all it brings, such as disease.[1] He is often associated with medicine and healing, for the bringer of light and warmth must also be the one to conquer disease. He was referred to as the 'sun...with healing in his wings,'[2] and proper names such as 'Shamash has healed the dying man' and 'O Shamash! may he be healthy'[3] also reflect this element of the god's character. He was thought of as being powerful and even savage. In the Shamash hymn the worshipper exclaims: 'Your fierce light fills the lands...' and 'Your fierce glare covers the land,' and he often refers to the brutal aspect of the god's nature. In this respect he was often merged with the Bull of Heaven (normally Nergal) who brought famine and drought.[4] He was referred to as 'the bull who comes forth out of the hashur forest, who roars lion-like.'[5] The god who could dry up the rains also controlled the winds; for as patron of Gilgamesh, probably his most important role in myth, Shamash rescued the hero from the giant Huwawa by releasing eight strong winds against him.[6] Shamash was the protector of heroes in general and also of seers and oracles.[7] Most important he was the god of justice, for as the sun he traversed the world and could see all, 'know their plans and scan their way.'[8] He was the 'judge and decision-maker of the gods.'[9] He demanded justice for all and was patron of the underprivileged.[10] Proper names such as 'May I see the justice of Shamash' and 'Observe the word of Shamash[11] show that Shamash in his legal aspect was both legislator and judge. Thus Hammurabi, much later, has himself represented on a stele (now in the Louvre) as receiving his famous code from Shamash.[12] Most of these functions follow naturally from Shamash's identity as the sun—healing, foretelling the future, establishing justice. But certain others—the control of rain and winds, and perhaps also the patronage of heroes—seem to encroach on the province of a storm god, and may have suggested a syncretism with Marduk.

In glyptic art Shamash is commonly depicted with rays emanating from his shoulders in clear reference to his solar character.[13] Often he is shown striding forward between two mountains with one leg, usually the left one, resting upon a mountain top,[14] which posture symbolizes the sun rising from behind the eastern mountains. In later seals, Shamash is usually represented with his left leg bare and raised, resting on some object which is only occasionally recognizable as a mountain.[15] This formula may be derived from the preceding one. Very typically Shamash holds a long, serrated object, traditionally called a 'saw'.[16] This attribute is associated with solar characterizations of Shamash, yet itself seems to have no relevance to the sun. Consequently, scholars have sought other interpretations for this object, such as the 'key to heaven', or a 'notched sword', but none is particularly satisfactory. A sun disc is often found in the field near Shamash,[17] as well as a crescent symbolizing his father the moon.[18] Shamash frequently appears carrying a weapon, especially a mace.[19] The weapon occurs both in obviously solar representations and in depictions of Shamash in his militant aspect, when he fights with lions, bull men, or other types of monsters. The god's patronage of heroes is attested in glyptic art by pictures of Shamash and Gilgamesh or other heroes together[20] and by the inscription 'Shamash' on several seals illustrating Gilgamesh's adventures.[21] Sha-

mash the judge is sometimes marked by a measuring line and rod;[22] very often a pair of scales with ampulla are found in the field.[23]

Marduk was the patron deity of Babylon. Traditionally he has been characterized as a storm god, and there is support for this view in literature. His weapon is the 'floodstorm'[24]

Fig. 1

and his fury 'surrounds him like a storm wind,' his 'breeze is as pleasant as a morning zephyr, whose anger is irresistible, whose rage is a devastating flood.'[25] It is in this aspect that he played the invincible warrior of the Epic of Creation. Threatened by the power of chaos, led by an active male principle, Kingu, and a passive female principle, Tiamat, the gods elected Marduk as their representative. He fought and defeated chaos, creating man from the corpse of Tiamat. Thus at one blow he became head of the pantheon[26] and assimilated the role of the Sumerian god Enlil as judge of the divine court:[27] 'Thy utterance shall be law, thy command shall be unimpeachable. No one among the gods shall transgress thy bounds!'[28] At the same time he acquired control over human life and death[29] and established himself as the legitimate source of human kingship, so that the king of Babylon had to renew his trust annually at the New Year Festival in the spring.[30] However the liturgy at this same festival included rites in which Marduk was not regarded as an invincible warrior but suffered captivity or entombment in the nether world until he was rescued by a goddess whom he then married.[31] Either he was originally, or acquired the characteristics of, a chthonic or vegetation deity.

Marduk appears less frequently on cylinder seals than Shamash, has fewer distinctive attributes, and is harder to identify. Most often he carries a scimitar,[32] doubtless in reference to his exploits against Chaos. A spearhead is also said to be his emblem,[33] but the figure may represent a spade instead, a link to his fertility aspect. Lightning forks[34] and dragons[35] seem to confirm his basic identity as a storm god/warrior. Certain symbols refer to Marduk's descent from Ea the water god: fish men or fish and the pouring of water from vessels.[36]

Traditionally it has been held that the merging of Shamash and Marduk was a phenomenon of the Babylonian dynasty, for before that city's rise to power its patron deity was too local and too insignificant to attract outsiders' attention. But Frankfort, largely on the basis of evidence from cylinder seals, argues that the Akkadians were already worshipping Marduk and blending him with their own Shamash. This syncretism was doubtless recommended by certain striking similarities between the two: each was the chief of his pantheon, each was a mighty warrior, and each was a universal judge.

Frankfort[37] cites a group of Sargonid seals which depict a sun god slaying Kingu, a mythological exploit which properly belongs to Marduk. Although the seal he reproduces (Fig. 1) lacks these identifying marks, others of the group show the victorious god with rays coming from his shoulders and sometimes from his body and legs as well. This ambiguity—is he a sun god or a fire god?—suits written records of Marduk at the time which occasionally identify him with both Shamash and Gibil, the fire god.[38]

Two Akkadian cylinder seals show a sun god doing homage before Ea, god of water and father of Marduk. The seal in Fig. 2 identifies the sun god by rays from the shoulders and a saw. These are the icono-

Fig. 2

graphical attributes of Shamash, but Shamash had no particular connection with Ea, while Marduk's relationship with Ea is prominent in the Epic of Creation and in healing incantations, though these date from a slightly later period. Apparently in these seals we see either Marduk wearing Shamash's attributes or Shamash absorbing some of the mythology which belonged to Marduk.

Fig. 3

A whole series of Akkadian cylinder seals illustrate a cycle in which a sun god appears to absorb the functions of a chthonic or dying vegetation god. The key to this group is illustrated in Fig. 3. A sun god, equipped with rays and saw, emerges from between two mountains but is buried from the waist down. On the right Ea, identified by fishy streams of water flowing from his shoulders, ascends one of the mountains. On the left stands a vegetation goddess atop another mountain, and a tree sprouts from it behind her. This is the resurrection of a dying god, probably Marduk as the presence of Ea and the liturgy of the New Year Festival would indicate. However again he has the iconographical attributes of Shamash. Other seals in this group depict the struggle which precedes the god's death, in which the vegetation goddess plays a prominent part. The seals in Frankfort's Pl. XXIII, a-i, illustrate the rescue of the dead god from his mountain grave by Ea, the vegetation goddess, a champion who appears to be Imdugud, and others. Again we either have a case of Marduk's adopting some of the attributes of Shamash—rays, saw, and the two mountains—or else Shamash has borrowed Marduk's functions and mythology.

A fourth group of Sargonid seals (see, e.g., Fig. 4) show a sun god, identifiable by his rays, riding in a boat, holding agricultural implements and accompanied by a vegetation goddess. There is no positive evidence that Marduk is involved here, although as we have seen above, Marduk seems to have been a fertility god. If the sun god's agricultural functions are not borrowed from Marduk, they may perhaps have accrued to Shamash as a result of his chthonic connections: he was believed to travel underground at night.

In all the above cases it has been impossible to be certain whether a particular figure represents Shamash enacting some mythical roles of Marduk, or Marduk with attributes of Shamash. Frankfort favors the second interpretation:

> *This peculiarity [Marduk's connection with the sun] would make him exceptionally congenial to the Semites, and the fact that Marduk became the center of the syncretistic theology which followed their assumption of power in Mesopotamia would thus find an explanation, which his association with the city of Babylon is in no way sufficient to supply.* [39]

I am inclined to think, however, that the Akkadian conquerors would not likely exalt the chief god of their subjects over their own chief deity. More probably they would try to assimilate Marduk to Shamash while preserving the primacy of the latter. The people of Babylon, on the other hand, would no doubt shift the emphasis. Such syncretistic cylinder seals as have been listed in the major collections roughly support this thesis. The majority dating from the Akkadian period show Shamash with borrowings from Marduk, while most of those from the Babylonian kingdom show Marduk with attributes of Shamash.

From the period preceding the Babylonian domination, the precedence of Shamash with attributes of Marduk over Marduk with those of Shamash is only slight. On three seals Shamash is accompanied by a fish, often a symbol Marduk uses to indicate his relation to the water god: Legrain 279 (Akkadian inscribed 'Shamash'); Legrain 406 (Martu); and Legrain 417 (Martu). Legrain 304, from the Third Dynasty of Ur, depicts a dragon with a scorpion's tail, a symbol of Marduk, but the inscription reads 'Shamash Aia'. Legrain 464, also Martu, depicts Marduk with a sun disc, which usually accompanies Shamash, in the field. The crescent, sign of Sin,

Fig. 4

father of Shamash, occurs on two Marduk seals of the same period, Legrain 464 and 486, the latter of which bears the inscription 'Marduk'. Still another Martu seal, Legrain 463, depicts Marduk with a libra and ampulla in the field. But it is difficult to say whether these symbols were borrowed from Shamash, or whether they were simply felt to be appropriate to Marduk's judicial character, which was quite independent of the same qualities in Shamash. This sample is extremely small, but these pre-Babylonian seals do seem to attest to a slightly greater interest in Shamash with Marduk's attributes than vice versa.

After the rise of Babylon more seal carvings seem to give the seniority to Marduk. One Old Babylonian seal (Buchanan 523) depicts Marduk, labelled, with the crescent moon widely associated with Shamash. Legrain 548 of the Cassite period shows Marduk, again labelled, but this time with the sun disc of Shamash. Two seals from the first dynasty of Babylon (Frankfort Pl. XXVI, g and Pl. XXVIII, g) have Marduk fighting against bull-men, who at this period were frequently associated with Shamash. However Frankfort himself suggests that this association may ultimately derive from Marduk mythology. A Cassite seal (Buchanan 562) bears a figure of Marduk dressed in a robe which closely resembles a mountain: but is this a reference to the mountains which Shamash ascends or to Marduk's own mountain grave? This period still offers examples of the attraction of Marduk to Shamash as well. The sun god appears with his saw and the inscription 'Shamash Aia' in Porada 426 from Old Babylon; but Marduk's spearhead is in the field. Buchanan 453, another seal from the same kingdom, has a figure labelled 'Shamash' which bears a scimitar, definitely an attribute of Marduk, and a lightning bolt which may pertain to his nature as storm god.

If these seals provide some slight support for a two-stage theory of the syncretic process they demonstrate much more forcefully the degree of merging and the confusion it can produce. It is obvious that this confusion must have been transferred, in part at least, to the worshipper and may have resulted in some degree of doubt and questioning of the whole theological system.

NOTES

1. John Gray, *Near Eastern Mythology* (New York 1969), p. 20.
2. Ibid., p. 20.
3. Johann J. Stamm, *Die Akkadische Namengebung*, 7.21.
4. Gray, op. cit., p. 43.
5. Samuel Noah Kramer, *The Sumerians*, p. 181.
6. Gray, op. cit., p. 42.
7. Ibid., p. 54; Gustavus A. Eisen, *Ancient Oriental Cylinder and other Seals, with a Description of the Collection of Mrs. William H. Moore* (Chicago, 1940), p. 12.
8. W. G. Lambert, *Babylonian Wisdom Literature*, 'The Shamash Hymn,' 17-52.
9. Kramer, op. cit., p. 181.
10. Gray, op. cit., p. 21.
11. Stamm, op. cit., 7.21.
12. Gray, op. cit., p. 54.
13. See, e.g., Eisen 40-41; and Edith Porada, *The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library* (Washington, 1948), 178-180, 183-186, 188-194.
14. See Gray, op. cit., pp. 19-20; Eisen, op. cit., p. 69 note 6; Porada 178-179, 181-184.
15. As in Porada 186. See also Leon Legrain, *The Culture of the Babylonians from the Seals in the Collection of the Museum* (Philadelphia, 1925), 403 407, 413, 419-420, 423, 436; Eisen 59; Porada 185.
16. Gray, op. cit., p. 19; Briggs Buchanan, *Catalog of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford, 1966), 542; Eisen 40, 42, 58-59; von der Osten, *Ancient Oriental Seals in the Collection of Mr. Edward T. Newell* (Chicago, 1934), 167, 182, 189, 205, 213, 217-218, 221, 224, 252; Porada 405, 426, 863; Legrain 403-404, 407, 423a.
17. See Legrain 403-404, 410, 416-417, 420, 423a, 425, 317.
18. See Buchanan 447, 452-453, 542; Legrain 279, 304-309, 403-404, 410, 413, 416-417, 420, 423a, 425-426, 429, etc.
19. See Legrain 400, 405-406, 424, 427, 436, 469; Porada 178-179, 185-186, 188-189, 436, 482, 868.
20. See Legrain 415, 417, 420, 434.
21. See Legrain 279; Porada 359.
22. See Gray, op. cit., pp. 54 and 59.
23. See Legrain 279, 306-309, 403, 407, 410, 425, 429, 436; Eisen 42.
24. *Enuma Elish*, VI, 126.
25. *Ludlul Bel Nemegi*, I, 5-7.
26. Eisen, op. cit., p. 14.
27. Gray, op. cit., p. 23.
28. *Enuma Elish*, IV, 8-9.
29. Eisen, op. cit., p. 14.
30. Gray, op. cit., p. 58.
31. Henri Frankfort, *Cylinder Seals, A Documentary Essay on the Art and Religion of the Ancient Near East* (London, 1939), p. 97.
32. Buchanan 560; Legrain 422, 445, 463-464, 467, 548-549, 555, 566-567; Porada 573.
33. Legrain 423; Eisen 84.
34. Buchanan 523; Legrain 486.
35. Legrain 304, 463; Frankfort XXIII, m.
36. Buchanan 562; Legrain 547, 805-806.
37. Op. cit.
38. Ibid., p. 104-105.
39. Ibid., p. 107.

C1. Stone cylinder seal from the Akkadian period (2500-2200 B.C.). Scene depicts an event from the Epic of Gilgamesh in which Enkidu the man-headed bull fights a lion and a bull, who represent the forces of evil. 400.00

For a discussion of the Epic as depicted on seals, see Frankfort, Cylinder Seals *(London, 1939), pp. 82-85. For similar specimens, see Frankfort,* op. cit., *pl. XIV, a, d, g and pl. XVII, j. Also, Vollenweider,* Catalogue Raisonne des Sceaux Cylindres et Intailles *(Geneva, 1967), pl. XIV, 1-5 and pl. XV, 4. Also, R. M. Boehmer,* Die Entwicklung der Glyptik wahrend der Akkad-Zeit, Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und Vorterasiatische Archaologie, *Bd. IV (Berlin, 1965), pl. V and pl. VI.*

C2. Small cylinder seal in lapis lazuli from the Akkad Dynasty (2500-2200 B.C.). Scene depicts a man standing with a staff while a second figure grasps the arms of a third. This is possibly Ninurta conquering a wild man, as in the myth of "Labba" (See Frankfort, p. 115f). Ninurta was the god of war and the adversary of the "dying" vegetation god. Well worn, but still plainly visible and most interesting. 150.00

For similar pieces, see Frankfort, op. cit., *pl. XXII, b; pl. XX, g; and pl. XVIII, h.*

C3. Hematite cylinder seal of the First Dynasty of Babylon (2200-2000 B.C.). Scene depicts the sun god Shamash seated on a throne holding a saw and raising his foot, receiving a sacrificial lamb from a worshipper with a priest behind. The crescent above the lamb is a symbol of Shamash's father Sin, the moon deity; while the star behind the priest is another symbol of Shamash. The stylized fish in the field is a representation of Ea, god of the waters. The seal is in perfect condition and makes a lovely impression. 13/16" x 3/8". 200.00

For a similar seal, see Frankfort, op. cit., *pl. XXVI, k and pl. XXVII, a. For the significance of the symbols and those of Shamash in particular, see Frankfort,* op. cit., *pp. 98-101 and Legrain,* The Culture of the Babylonians from their Seals *(Philadelphia, 1925) 403-404, 416-417, etc.*

C4. Small hematite cylinder seal from the First Dynasty of Babylon (2100-1850 B.C.). The scene depicts the chief god, Marduk, seated on a throne with two worshippers standing before him. Cuneiform script is behind the seated god and a crescent moon in front. His seated position shows syncretism with Shamash, the sun god, and the crescent moon represents the earlier god, Sin. During this period Marduk takes the attributes of many of the gods of the pantheon to become the dominating figure of his time. Somewhat worn, but interesting. 150.00

For a discussion of this deity, see Frankfort, op. cit., *pp. 168-169. For similar specimens, see Frankfort,* op. cit., *pl. XXVIII, m and pl. XXVII, b, g, i. Also Vollenweider,* op. cit., *pl. XIX, 36; Porada,* J. Pierpont Morgan Library Collection, *292; and Eisen,* Moore Collection, *49-54, etc.*

C5. Hematite cylinder seal of the First Dynasty of Babylon (2200-2000 B.C.). Scene depicts the god of the waters, Ea, seated with a worshipper before him. Two priests stand with the sacrificial victims, including a hare, a snake and a deer, pictured in a column between them. A fish in the field near Ea's hand is another symbol of this deity, while the crescent and solar disc above the kneeling worshipper represent Sin, the god of the moon, and Shamash, the sun deity. This is a devotional scene typical of the seals of this period. 3/4" x 3/8". 175.00

For similar specimens, see Frankfort, op. cit., *pl. XXIX, l; also Vollenweider,* op. cit., *pl. XX, 8. For discussion of Ea as seen on cylinder seals, see Frankfort,* op. cit., *pp. 102-103.*

C6. Hematite cylinder seal of the Cassite period (1750-1500 B.C.). Scene depicts a worshipper dressed in a long robe with one arm raised in prayer. Before him stands a warrior with a thunderbolt and curved "stick" in the field. As the thunderbolt is a symbol of the god Adad, lord of the air, the "warrior" is most probably that deity. The curved stick, however, is a symbol of the god Amourrou, the conqueror god. A sharp and distinctive seal. 200.00

For similar specimens, see Frankfort, op. cit., *pl. XXX, g; also Vollenweider,* op. cit., *pl. XXV, 2 for similar emblems in the field and pl. XXVII, 7; also Delaporte,* Louvre Collection, *II.A.345; Porada,* op. cit., *569; Parrot,* Sumer, *p. 344, no. 411. For a discussion of these types and styles, see E. Sollberger,* Archiv fur Orientforschung *18, 1957-8, p. 440.*

C7. Hematite cylinder seal of Mitannian design (1600-1450 B.C.). Scene depicts the facing fertility goddess with three attendant worshippers. There are various symbols in the field in the form of lines and dots, with the central device probably representing a thunderbolt. Some wear, but interesting and scarce. 200.00

On these Mitannian types, see Frankfort, op. cit., *p. 278f. In particular, see pl. XLIII, d, l. Also, see* Butt Collection, *107;* Newell Collection, *289-296, 357; and Ward,* The Cylinder Seals of Western Asia, *711, 986-991, etc.*

C8. Steatite cylinder seal from Assyria (9th-8th centuries B.C.). Scene depicts a deity seated in a position of prayer before an altar upon which sits a sacrificial lamb. A worshipper with raised hands faces this deity, with a man-headed bull nearby. The triangular symbol of Marduk stands before the seated

PLATE I

C1

C2

C3

C4

C5

C6

C7

C8

C10

C9

C11

C12

Scale = 1 : 1

figure, and a column surmounted by a bird's head rests behind. The star and crescent in the field represent Shamash and Sin respectively. This is a sacrificial scene which clearly illustrates the syncretistic tendencies of the period. A lovely seal with excellent sharp detail and clear features. 450.00

For similar representations of the triangular shield of Marduk on seals of this period, see Frankfort, op. cit., *pl. XXXIV, i and pl. XXXVI, i, k. For similar types and styles, see Ward,* op. cit., *728; C. J. Gadd,* The Assyrian Sculptures, *p. 16;* Newell Collection, *408-409, etc.*

C9. Hematite cylinder seal of the "Third Syrian Group" (c. 1200-1100 B.C.). Scene depicts a hunter with bow and arrow who shoots a bird sitting atop a tree. Behind him are two beasts fighting with a lizard between them and stylized clubs in the field. A sharp and interesting seal in good condition. 225.00

For similar hunting scenes on seals of this period, see Frankfort, op. cit., *pl. XLV, b, m. For similar style, see Vollenweider,* op. cit., *pl. LIV, 4 and 5; also* Newell Collection, *279.*

C10. Hematite cylinder seal from Syria (second half of the second millenium B.C.). Scene depicts a variety of animals and symbols arranged in vertical lines and sectioned off into five distinct areas. The five sections contain: (1) four stars; (2) three lion's heads (3) four fish; (4) three birds; (5) two rabbits. This repetition of motifs is a common characteristic of Syrian cylinder seals and may represent items to be offered in sacrifice. Intact, some wear. 100.00

For similar types, see Vollenweider, op. cit., *pl. LVII, 4 and pp. 110-112. See also von der Osten,* Brett Collection, *85; and Porada,* op. cit., *920 and 923. For a discussion of this Syrian characteristic, see Moortgut-Correns,* Zeitschrift fur Assyriologie N. F., *17, 1955, p. 53f.*

C11. Orange carnelian "drilled" cylinder seal of the Neo-Assyrian period (8th-7th centuries B.C.). Scene depicts a winged hero fighting two monsters on either side of him. 150.00

For similar pieces, see Vollenweider, op. cit., *pl. XXXIV, 1-4 and pl. XXXVI, 2-3. Also Porada,* op. cit., *709;* Newell Collection, *347*

C12. Gray-white agate cylinder seal from the Neo-Babylonian period (c. 6th century B.C.). The seal depicts varied crescents, stars, parallel lines and stick forms over the entire surface. A human figure seems to have his arms outstretched toward a stick-built altar with a star and crescent moon behind. An interesting piece and in excellent condition apart from a few superficial chips. 3/4" x 1/2". 50.00

See Frankfort, op. cit., *pp. 218-219 and pl. XXXVI, d. For other similar types, but on stamp seals, see Vollenweider,* op. cit., *pp. 74-75 and pl. XXXVII and pl. XXXVIII. For further examples, see Delaporte,* Musee Guimet, *pl. XXXIII, 155.*

A COLLECTION OF MACEDONIAN BRONZES

The memory of Alexander has lived for centuries after his death at Babylon in 323 B.C. Even as late as the third century A.D. the Roman province of Macedon continued to issue coin types bearing the portrait of the dead king. Below is a small collection of coins from Macedon dating from the reign of Caracalla to that of Gallienus. The obverse bears the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ with the bust of Alexander either wearing a lion skin or with his hair flowing back. The reverse usually bears the legend KOINON MAKEΔΟΝΩΝΕΩ and portrays some aspect of the life of Alexander. For further information see *BMC, Macedonia,* p. 22f. and Head, *Historia Numorum,* p. 241.

M1. Lion advancing r., above club. VF+. 125.00

M2. Female figure (possibly Macedonia) std. on throne holding small figure in r. hand. VF+. 125.00

M3. Nike advancing in biga to r. VF+. 120.00

M4. Similar, only VF. 100.00

M5. Alexander standing with club and spear. VF. 100.00

M6. Alexander galloping on horseback spearing fallen enemy. VF. 115.00

M7. Alexander nude wearing chlamys, taming Bucephalus. VF. 125.00

M8. Legend in oak wreath. VF/F. 75.00

M9. Table with lion's feet; upon it are two agonistic vases, each containing a palm. VF/VF+. 130.00

M10. Similar, only EF. 150.00

M11. Alexander on horseback galloping r., carrying spear. VF. 100.00

M12. Similar, only F. 85.00

M13. Alexander galloping on horseback, star below. VF+. 110.00

M14. Alexander on prancing horse to r. VF+. 125.00

M15. Similar, only VF. 100.00

M16. Similar, but nearly EF. 135.00

M17. Two tetrastyle temples facing inward at right angles to one another. VF+. 125.00

M18. Similar, only F+. 100.00

M19. Similar, only VF. 110.00

PLATE II

M1 M2 M3 M4 M5

M6 M7 M8 M9 M10

M11 M12 M13 M14 M15

M16 M17 M18 M19

ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA

Greek Imperial bronzes can be collected and exhibited in many ways, but few are as fascinating as a group representing the cities mentioned in the Book of Acts. Such a collection illustrates not only the places to which the first Christians traveled to preach their new religion, but also reflects faithfully the multifaceted world in which that religion struggled and finally came to triumph. In this series we will briefly survey the various cities of the Book of Acts, what they were like and what remains of them now, and discuss their distinctive coinages.

> *When they (Paul and Barnabas) departed from Perga, they came to Antioch in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the sabbath day and sat down.*
>
> *Acts 13: 14-5*

Thus begins a long account (Acts 13: 14-52) of the visit of Paul and Barnabas to one of the most interesting Biblical cities. Paul spoke in the synagogue that day and won new adherents, but more surprizingly, Gentiles invited him to speak to them also:

> *And the next sabbath day came almost the whole city together to hear the word of God.*
>
> *Acts 13: 43.*

This success stirred envy, which led to harsh words, persecution, and a rapid departure for neighboring Iconium. Nevertheless, a small but vital group of converts had been established in Antioch and they were to grow and eventually flourish throughout the region.

The city of Antioch in Pisidia should not be confused with Antioch-on-the-Orontes or any of the nearly twenty other Antiochs that flourished in the ancient world. This Antioch lay in the Pisidian region of Asia Minor in a position of great strategic importance on a major east-west route. In all likelihood, a temple to the native Anatolian deity Men existed near the future site of Antioch long before it was founded, and Men always remained an important deity.

After the death of Lysimachus, most of Asia Minor passed into the hands of another of Alexander's old generals, Seleucus. Within a few years the new government recognized the importance of the location of the old temple of Men and founded the city of Antioch, named after the second of the Seleucid line, Antiochus I. The settlement was composed of Greeks from Magnesia on the Maeander and probably incorporated some of the native Pisidians also.

During the reign of Augustus Caesar, under whom Jesus was born, Antioch was elevated in status from a simple tribute-paying Greek town to a Roman colony. This meant a change of official name to Colonia Caesarea Antioch and, more importantly, that a large number of Roman veterans were settled there. Henceforth, Antioch was to be a Latin-speaking, Roman enclave in a section of the empire where Greek and native tongues predominated. The strategic location undoubtedly had much to do with the choice of Antioch for colonization, and that same location ensured prosperity for the city. Within its walls lived and worshipped Romans, Greeks, half-Hellenized native peoples, Jews, and Christians, and it became the center of the entire surrounding area. Undoubtedly, it was this prominence that led to the visit by Paul and Barnabas that was so quickly terminated.

The city seen by Paul and Barnabas was relatively large and well-appointed, despite the fact that it had achieved colonial status only a generation or so earlier. Two great squares, named after Augustus and Tiberius respectively, were evidently the focal points for city life. The square named for Augustus was dominated by a large temple in which the local deity Men and later the Roman emperors were honored. In time, a large aqueduct was erected to carry water for the city's needs and the ancient sanctuary of the god Men, outside the city, was improved and beautified by pious worshippers of every sort.

A much different spectacle awaits the modern visitor. No large, modern city marks the spot of ancient Pisidian Antioch, but only a deserted plot marked with the confused rubble of Roman buildings. Only where the still impressive remains of the aqueduct stand and where archaeologists have cleared some of the ruins is it easily possible to make clear sense of the remains. You can walk through the city squares and examine the foundations of the great temple, or visit the few and sadly battered stones that testify to the existence of the once great sanctuary of Men. A stroll through the much larger unexcavated sections will reveal many traces, and you should be able to discern here and there a wall, a room, or the corner of a building. If you have enough time and the grass and brush are not too thick, you can probably find fragments of coarse pottery and, if you were very lucky, perhaps a coin.

Antioch issued some bronzes before she became a Roman colony, and a long series of coins as a colony from the time of Augustus to Claudius II Gothicus. The Latin legends testify to the city's status as a Roman community, and the military types that become common in the third century remind us of both Antioch's foundation by veterans and the increasingly unsettled times. The locally popular god Men appears frequently, as do such distinctively Roman types as the wolf and twins or the city-founder plowing. The issues of the first and most of the second century are very hard to find, but those of the third century are somewhat easier. Fortunately, the third century coins are generally more interesting. They bear a rich variety of reverse types, and one can see the effects of long residence in a foreign area on the descendants of the original Roman settlers. They actually begin to forget the latin language, and the local mint produces some horrible blunders. A particularly gross example is IMP CAERAS LLOVNAHIAC for IMP CAESAR VALERIANUS. Even those interesting blundered coins can sometimes be found for reasonable prices!

In the last few years a number of interesting works have appeared on Antioch, chief among them is Barbara Levick's fine work, *Roman Colonies in Southern Asia Minor (1967)*, which also deals with the other nearby colonies. Barbara Levick has also published an interesting article about the coins with blundered legends in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1966.

COINS OF ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA

A6

A14

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (193-211 A.D.)

A1. AE 35mm. Laur. head r./Nike stg. r. inscr. shield attached to palm. VG. *10.00*

A2. AE 32mm. Laur. head r./Athena stg. r. with globe and spear. BMC 20. Grose 8935. About F. *15.00*

SEVERUS ALEXANDER (222-235 A.D.)

A3. AE 32mm. Laur. head r./Wolf and twins. F. *30.00*

GORDIAN III (238-244 A.D.)

A4. AE 33mm. Laur. and cuir. bust r./Horseman galloping r. with dog. VG+. *25.00*

A5. AE 33mm. Laur. and cuir. bust r./Wolf and twins. BMC 103sq. VF, green patina. *50.00*

A6. A similar piece. BMC 104. VF, slight double striking on rev. *50.00*

A7. AE 25mm. Laur. and cuir. bust r./Std. deity (river god?). VF, interesting stylized portrait *15.00*

A8. AE 35mm. Laur. head r./Emperor stg. l. with 3 military standards. VG/F. *15.00*

PHILIP I (244-249 A.D.)

A9. AE 25mm. Rad. and dr. bust r./Legionary eagle and 2 standards. BMC 110. F+ with corrosion. *8.00*

A10. A similar piece. BMC 110. VF. *15.00*

PHILIP II (247-249 A.D.)

A11. AE 26mm. Rad., dr. and cuir. bust r./Philip II in quadriga r. holding legionary eagle. BMC XXXII, 9. VF, interesting rev. scene. *16.00*

TRAJAN DECIUS (249-251 A.D.)

A12. AE 26mm. Rad. and dr. bust r./Legionary eagle between 2 standards. F. *15.00*

TREBONIANUS GALLUS (251-253 A.D.)

A13. AE 30mm. Laur. and dr. bust r./Stg. figure in tetrastyle temple. BMC 654. VF/F with unusually fine portrait in best Roman style. *50.00*

VOLUSIAN (251-253 A.D.)

A14. AE 29mm. Rad., dr. and cuir. bust r./Std. Tyche (?) in tetrastyle temple. BMC 665. VF, excellent portrait. *85.00*

A15. AE 23mm. Rad. and dr. bust r./Legionary eagle between 2 standards. F. *15.00*

A16. AE 21mm. A similar piece. F with corrosion on rev. *8.00*

A17. AE 21mm. A similar piece. F. *12.00*

AEMILIAN (252-253 A.D.)

A18. AE 21mm. Rad. and dr. bust r./Legionary eagle between 2 standards. BMC 137v. Grose 8967. Nearly VF. *40.00*

A19. AE 22mm. A similar piece, but only fair with flan cracks. *15.00*

VALERIAN I (253-260 A.D.)

A20. AE 22mm. Rad., dr. and cuir. bust r./Legionary eagle between 2 standards. F+. *17.00*

GALLIENUS (253-268 A.D.)

A21. AE 23mm. Rad., dr. and cuir. bust r./Pax. BMC 138. F. *10.00*

COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over $10.00. (Orders for less than this amount, please add $ .50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

Coins preceded by an asterisk (*) are illustrated on the plates. Please note that the illustrations of the artifacts are not according to scale. See text description for sizes.

ABBREVIATIONS

AE = base metal; AE25 or 25 mm = base metal coin of 25 millimeters in diameter; AE1-4 = size of diameter of flan

AR = silver; AV = gold; EL = electrum; Bil = billon

4dr = tetradrachm; den = denarius; sest = sestertius; dup = dupondius

obv = obverse; Rx = reverse; / = reverse

FDC = fleur de coin or coin in mint state

EF = extremely fine or superb

VF = very fine; VF+ = nice very fine, not quite extremely fine

F = fine; VG = very good; G = good; fair (poorest condition listed)

VF/F = obverse of coin is very fine, reverse fine

std. = seated; stg. = standing; hd. = head; r. = right; l. = left.

RR = very rare

C. = circa

c/m = counter mark

w/ = with

gm = gram

wt. = weight

ROMAN COINS

POMPEY THE GREAT (d. 48 B.C.)

R1. Denarius, struck 38-36 B.C. (Moneyer: Q. Nasidius). NEPTVNI, bare head of Pompey r., trident to r., dolphin below/Q. NASIDIVS, galley to r. Cohen 20. Sydenham 1350. Rare. Nearly VF. *250.00*

R2. Denarius, struck 42-38 B.C. MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER, bare head of Pompey r., capis on l., lituus on r./PRAEF. CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT. EX S.C., Neptune stg. l. between Anapias and Amphinomus who bear their parents. Sydenham 1344. Virtually no wear, but flatness on head and upper reverse. An excellent portrait. *200.00*

JULIUS CAESAR (d. 44 B.C.)

R3. Denarius, struck 44 B.C. (Moneyer: M. Mettius). IMPER. CAESAR, laureate head of Caesar r./M. METTIVS, Venus stg. l. holding Victory and sceptre, leaning against shield on globe. Cohen 68. Sydenham 1055. Nearly VF, slightly flat strike and a small nick on the chin. *200.00*

LEPIDUS (d. 13 B.C.)

R4. Denarius, struck 40 B.C. CAESAR IMP. III VIR R. P. C., bare head of Octavian r./LEPIDVS PONT. MAX. IIIVIR R. P. C., bare head of Lepidus r. Sydenham 1323. Rare. F with some reverse damage. *225.00*

CLEOPATRA & MARC ANTONY (d. 30 B.C.)

R5. Denarius, struck 32-31 B.C. ANTONI. ARMENIA DEVICTA, bare head of Antony r., Armenian tiara behind/CLEOPATRAE REGINAE REGVM FILIORVM REGVM, diad. and draped bust of Cleopatra r., prow to r. Sydenham 1210. Very rare. F, good portraits. *300.00*

MARC ANTONY & OCTAVIAN

R6. Denarius, struck 41 B.C. (Moneyers: M. Antonius, M. Barbatius [Philippus], and Octavian). M. ANT. IMP. AVG. IIIVIR R. P. C.; M. BARBAT. Q. P., bare head of Antony r./CAESAR IMP. PONT. IIIVIR R. P. C., bare head of Octavian r. Cohen 8. Sydenham 1181. Nearly EF, lovely style and perfectly centered. *275.00*

R7. A similar piece. F+/VF. *200.00*

LUCIUS ANTONIUS (brother of M. Antony)

R8. Denarius, struck 41 B.C. (Moneyers: M. Antonius, M. [Cocceius] Nerva, and L. Antonius). M. ANT. IMP. AVG. IIIVIR R. P. C.; M. NERVA PROQ. P., bare head of Antony r./L. ANTONIVS COS., bare head of Lucius Antony r. Sydenham 1184. Rare. Light obv. scratches, otherwise nearly VF. Good portraits. *250.00*

PLATE III

R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7

R8 R9 R10 R11 R13 R14 R16

R15 R12 R18

R17 R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24

AUGUSTUS (27 B.C.-14 A.D.)

R9. Denarius. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus r./OB CIVIS SERVATOS, S.P. Q.R. CL. V on shield surrounded by oak wreath. Cohen 213, RIC 291. Scarce, choice VF. *150.00*

TIBERIUS (14-37 A.D.)

R10. Denarius ("tribute penny"). TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius r./PONTIF. MAXIM., Livia std. r. Cohen 16. RIC 13. VF, good style. *135.00*

TIBERIUS & DRUSUS

R11. Drachm of Caesarea in Cappadocia. TI. CAES. AVG. P.M. TR.P. XXXV, laureate head of Tiberius r./DRVSVS CAES. TI. AVG. COS. II TR.P., bare head of Drusus l. Cohen 2. RIC (Tib.) 7. BMC 171. Rare. F, nice portrait of Drusus. *275.00*

NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS (d. 9 B.C.)

R12. Sestertius, struck under Claudius. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP., bare head of Nero Claudius Drusus l./TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR.P. IMP., Claudius std. l. Cohen 8. RIC 78. F/VG, rev. slightly rough but nice portrait. *135.00*

ANTONIA (mother of Claudius)

R13. Denarius. ANTONIA AVGVSTA, draped bust r. crowned with corn ears/SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI, two lighted torches with garland. Cohen 5. RIC (Claud.) 81. Rare. Nearly EF, perfectly centered. *900.00*

R14. A similar piece. Light surface pitting but otherwise F. *175.00*

GERMANICUS (d. 19 A.D.)

R15. Dupondius, struck by Caligula. GERMANICVS CAESAR, Germanicus in quadriga r./SIGNIS RECEPT. DEVICTIS GERM. S.C., Germanicus stg. l. Cohen 7. Scarce. F+. *100.00*

CALIGULA (37-41 A.D.)

R16. Drachm of Caesarea in Cappadocia. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS, bare head of Caligula r./IMPERATOR PONT. MAX. AVG TR. POT., lituus and simpulum. Cohen 12. RIC 8. Very rare. F+, reverse off center. *350.00*

R17. Drachm struck in Crete. Uncertain legend, bare head of Caligula r./Radiate head of Divus Augustus l., two stars in front, two stars behind. Not in Cohen or RIC, but cf. Cohen 245. Very rare. F/VF, good portraits. *225.00*

R18. Sestertius. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT., laureate head of Caligula l./AGRIPPINA DRVSILLA IVLIA S.C., the three sisters of Caligula stg. facing. Cohen 4, RIC 26. Rare. F. *250.00*

R19. As. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT., bare head of Caligula l./VESTA S.C., Vesta std. l. Cohen 27. RIC 30. F+. *100.00*

CLAUDIUS & AGRIPPINA

R20. Denarius. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER M. P.M. TRIB. POT. P.P., laureate head of Claudius r./AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE, dr. bust of Agrippina r. crowned with corn. Cohen 4. RIC 92. Very rare. Choice EF, excellent portraits. *750.00*

CLAUDIUS (41-54 A.D.)

R21. Denarius. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR.P. X IMP. P.P., laureate head of Claudius r./S.P.Q.R. P.P. OB C.S. in three lines within oak wreath. Cohen 93. Rare. F+. *275.00*

CLAUDIUS & NERO

R22. Denarius. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER M. P.M. TRIB. POT. P.P., laureate head of Claudius r./NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GERM. PRINC. IVVENT., draped bust of young Nero l. Cohen 5. RIC 93. Rare. F, good portraits but ragged flan. *275.00*

BRITANNICUS (d. 55 A.D.)

R23. AE 16mm. of Clazomenae in Ionia. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΒΡΙΤΑΝΝΙΚΟΣ, bare head of Britannicus r./ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΕΩΝ, Tyche stg. l. Very rare. F+, nice portrait. *325.00*

R24. AE 17mm. of uncertain Greek city, perhaps Claudiopolis. Bare head of Britannicus r./Victory walking r. Extremely rare. VG. *275.00*

NERO (54-68 A.D.)

R25. Sestertius. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. GERM. P.M. TR.P. IMP. II, laureate head of Nero l./CONG. II DAT. POP., Nero std. on platform on l; before him std. official distributes largess to citizen ascending ladder carrying infant, statues of Minerva and Liberty behind. Cohen 76. Not in RIC. Very rare and interesting reverse. Nice F. *300.00*

R26. Sestertius. IMP. NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P.M. TR.P. P.P., laureate head of Nero r./ROMA S.C., Roma std. l. on pile of arms holding Victory. RIC 212. Nearly VF with some long narrow pits on obverse. *150.00*

CLAUDIA (infant daughter of Nero)

R27. AE 20mm. of uncertain Greek city. DIVA CLAVD. NER. F., female stg. in circular hexastyle temple/DIVA POPPAEA AVG., female std. in distyle temple. Cohen 1. Very rare. VG, but nice for this type. *175.00*

GALBA (68-69 A.D.)

R28. Sestertius. SER. GALBA IMP. CAES. AVG. TR.P., laureate head of Galba r./ROMA S.C., Roma std. l. on arms. Rare. Nice F with good clear portrait. *175.00*

R25

R26

R28

R27

R29

R30

R31

R32

R33

R34

R35

R36

R37

R38

R39

R40

R41

OTHO (69 A.D.)

R29. Denarius. IMP. OTHO CAESAR AVG. TR.P. bare head of Otho r./PONT. MAX., Ceres stg. l. Cohen 11. F+ with wide flan, full legend and nice portrait. *275.00*

VITELLIUS (69 A.D.)

R30. Denarius of Gaulish mint. A. VITELLIVS IMP. GERMAN., laureate head of Vitellius r./I. O. MAX. CAPITOLINVS, Jupiter std. l. in distyle temple holding fulmen and sceptre. RIC 6. Rare. Nearly VF. *135.00*

VITELLIUS AND HIS CHILDREN

R31. Denarius. VITELLIVS GERM. IMP. AVG. TR.P., laureate head of Vitellius r./LIBERI IMP. GERMAN., busts of Germanicus and Vitellia *vis a vis*. Cohen 2. RIC 14. Rare. F. *200.00*

R32. A similar piece. VG. *150.00*

VESPASIAN (69-79 A.D.)

R33. Denarius. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG., laureate head of Vespasian r./COS. VI IIIVIR TR. POT. X, capricorn l. jumping over globe. Cohen 554. RIC 118. Scarce type. Nearly EF, dark toning. *120.00*

R34. Sestertius. IMP. CAES. VESPAS. AVG. P.M. TR.P. COS. III, laureate head of Vespasian r./PAX AVGVSTI S.C., Pax stg. l. holding branch and cornucopiae. Cohen 236. Nearly VF, nice portrait with green patina. *175.00*

R35. As, struck 71 A.D., Lugdunum mint. IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN AVG. COS. III, laureate head of Vespasian r./VICTORIA AVGVSTI S.C., Victory flying l. Cohen 607. RIC 502. VF+. *80.00*

TITUS (79-81 A.D.)

R36. Denarius. IMP. TITVS CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M., laureate head of Titus r./TR.P. IX IMP. XV COS. VIII P.P., curule chair. Cohen 318. RIC 25a. Superb, lovely mint toning and magnificent portrait. *275.00*

R37. Denarius, struck 78-79 A.D. T. CAESAR VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Titus r./IMP. XIIII, sow stg. l. with piglets. Cohen 104. RIC 220. Very rare type, alludes to Judaean victory. VF+, excellent portrait. *225.00*

R38. Fourree denarius. IMP. TITVS CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P.M., laureate head of Titus r./TR.P. IX IMP. IV COS. VIII P.P., elephant in cuirass stg. l. Cohen 301. Nice VF, good portrait. *70.00*

JULIA TITI (daughter of Titus)

R39. Denarius. IVLIA AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI F., diademed and draped bust of Julia r./VENVS AVGVST., Venus stg. r. holding helmet and sceptre, leaning on column. Cohen 14. RIC (Titus) 56. Rare. Nearly VF. *185.00*

DOMITIAN (81-96 A.D.)

R40. Denarius. CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIANVS, laureate head of Domitian r./COS. IIII, Pegasus walking r. Cohen 47. Sharp EF. *375.00*

R41. Fourree denarius. IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AVG. GERMANIC., laureate and draped bust of Domitian l./IMP. XII COS XII CENS. P. P.P., Minerva stg. l. holding spear. Not in Cohen or RIC, but cf. Cohen 201, RIC 82. Very rare and interesting variety. Nearly EF. *150.00*

R42. Sestertius, struck 80-81 A.D. CAES. DIVI AVG. VESP. F. DOMITIANVS COS. VII, laureate head of Domitian r./S.C., Domitian on horseback galloping l., holding sceptre. Not in Cohen or RIC. VF, extremely handsome type. *850.00*

NERVA (96-98 A.D.)

R43. Sestertius, struck 97 A.D. IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR.P. COS. III P.P., laureate head of Nerva r./FORTVNA AVGVST. S.C., Fortuna stg. l. with cornucopiae and rudder. Cohen 67. RIC 83. F. *85.00*

TRAJAN (98-117 A.D.)

R44. Denarius. IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC P.M. TR.P., laureate head of Trajan r./COS. V P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI, VESTA (in ex.), Vesta std. l. Cohen 644. EF. *60.00*

HADRIAN (117-138 A.D.)

R45. Denarius. IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG., laureate head of Hadrian r. with draped l. shoulder/P.M. TR.P. COS. III, PRO. AVG. (in field), Providentia stg. l. holding sceptre and leaning against column, right hand points to globe at her feet. Cohen 308. FDC with beautiful mint toning. *110.00*

SABINA (wife of Hadrian)

R46. Denarius. SABINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Sabina r. with stephane/IVNONI REGINAE, Juno stg. l. holding staff and wreath. Cohen 43. RIC 395a. VF. *65.00*

ANTINOUS (favorite of Hadrian)

R47. AE 24mm. of Alexandria in Egypt. ANTINOOY HPΩOC, bare head of Antinous r./L KA, Antinous as Hermes on horseback riding r. and holding caduceus. Cf. BMC 925. Very rare. F/VF. *350.00*

R48. A similar piece. VG with edge cracks. *275.00*

AELIUS (Caesar 136-138 A.D.)

R49. Denarius. L. AELIVS CAESAR, bare head of Aelius r./TR. POT. COS. II, Felicitas stg. l. holding caduceus and cornucopiae. Cohen 50. Scarce. VF. *90.00*

ANTONINUS PIUS (138-161 A.D.)

R50. Sestertius, struck 155-156 A.D. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. IMP. II, laureate head of Antoninus r./TR. POT. XIX COS. IIII S.C., Providentia stg. l. holding sceptre and pointing with r. hand at large globe at feet. Cohen 976. RIC 946. EF. *300.00*

R51. Sestertius. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P.P. TR.P. COS. III, laureate and draped bust of Antoninus r./SALVS AVG. S.C., Salus stg. l. feeding snake coiled around altar. Cohen 711. RIC 635. VF+. *200.00*

PLATE V

R42 R43 R47 R48 R50

R44 R45 R46 R49 R53 R55 R58

R32 R51 R54 R56 R57

R52. As, struck 154-155 A.D. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P.P. TR.P. XVIII, laureate head of Antoninus r./BRITANNIA COS. IIII S.C., Britannia std. l. on rock, round shield and eagle-tipped sceptre to l. Cohen 117. RIC 934. Rare type. F+. *75.00*

FAUSTINA I (wife of Antoninus Pius)

R53. Denarius, commemorative issue. DIVA AVG FAVSTINA, veiled bust of Faustina r./AETERNITAS, eight-pointed star. Cohen 63 RIC 335. Very rare reverse type. F. *30.00*

GALERIUS ANTONINUS (son of Antoninus Pius)

R54. AE 31mm. of uncertain Greek city. Veiled bust of Faustina r./Bare-headed and draped bust of Galerius Antoninus r. Cohen 1. An extremely rare coin, seldom offered for sale. F+. *1200.00*

MARCUS AURELIUS (161-180 A.D.)

R55. Denarius, restitution of coinage of Marc Antony. ANTONIVS AVGVR IIIVIR R.P.C. galley l./ANTONINVS ET VERVS AVG. REST. LEG. VI. legionary eagle between two standards. RIC 443. Rare. Nearly VF. *85.00*

R56. Sestertius, struck 165-166 A.D. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. ARMENIACVS P.M., laureate head of Marcus Aurelius r./TR. POT XX IMP. III COS. III S.C., Providentia stg. l. holding sceptre and wand, globe at feet. Cohen 805. RIC 923. Nice VF. *125.00*

R57. Sestertius, struck 162-163 A.D. IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. P.M., laureate bust of Marcus Aurelius r. with draped l. shoulder/SALVTI AVGVSTOR. TR.P. XVII COS. III S.C., Salus stg. l. feeding snake coiled around altar. RIC 844. VF with nice patina. *115.00*

FAUSTINA II (wife of Marcus Aurelius)

R58. Denarius. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Faustina r./FECVNDITAS, Fecunditas stg. r. holding infant and staff. Cohen 99. RIC 677. VF+. *20.00*

ANNIUS VERUS (son of Marcus Aurelius)

R59. AE tessera. Draped bust of Annius Verus r./S.C. in wreath. Cohen 1. Very rare. VF. *250.00*

COMMODUS (180-192 A.D.)

R60. Denarius, struck 179 A.D. L. AVREL. COMMODVS AVG., laureate head of Commodus r./TR.P. IIII IMP. III COS. II P.P., Fortuna std. l. holding cornucopiae and sceptre. Cohen 771. Scarce. VF/F, a bit of corrosion across reverse figure. *80.00*

PERTINAX (193 A.D.)

R61. Sestertius. IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTINAX AVG., laureate bust of Pertinax r./VOT. DECEN. TR.P. COS. II S.C., Pertinax sacrificing l. Cohen 58. RIC 24. Very rare. Only F/VG but with excellent portrait. *450.00*

DIDIUS JULIANUS (193 A.D.)

R62. Sestertius. IMP. CAES. M. DID. SEVER. IVLIAN. AVG., laureate head of Didius r./RECTOR ORBIS S.C., Didius stg. l. holding globe. Cohen 17. RIC 16. Rare. F/VG, good portrait. *200.00*

R63. A similar piece. Nice F/VG, sharp portrait. *300.00*

PESCENNIUS NIGER (193-194 A.D.)

R64. Denarius. IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NIGERIVS AVG., laureate head of Niger r./IVSTITIA AVGVSTI, Justitia stg. l. holding scales and cornucopiae. RIC 47c. Very rare. Nice F, usual poor fabric but good portrait. *700.00*

CLODIUS ALBINUS (195-197 A.D.)

R65. Denarius. D. CL. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES., bare head of Albinus r./PROVID. AVG. COS., Providentia stg. l. holding staff and pointing with wand to globe at feet. Cohen 55. RIC 1c. Rare. Nearly VF. *75.00*

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (193-211 A.D.)

R66. Denarius, struck 193-194 A.D., Rome mint. IMP. C. AEL. SEP. SEV. PERT. AVG., laureate head of Severus r./LEG. XIIII GEM. M. V. TR.P. COS., legionary eagle between two standards. Cohen 272. RIC 14. Scarce. VF. *125.00*

JULIA DOMNA (wife of Septimius Severus)

R67. Denarius. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG., draped bust of Julia r./MAT. AVGG. MAT. SEN. M. PAT. R., Julia stg. l. holding branch and staff. Cohen 114. Full titles of Julia. Superb. *57.50*

CARACALLA (198-217 A.D.)

R68. Antoninianus, struck 217 A.D. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM., radiate and draped bust of Caracalla r./P.M. TR.P. XX COS. IIII P.P., Sol stg. l. holding whip. RIC 293f. Scarce. VF+. *50.00*

PLAUTILLA (wife of Caracalla)

R69. Denarius. PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Plautilla r./VENVS VICTRIX, Venus stg. l. holding palm and apple, leaning on shield, Cupid at feet. Cohen 25. RIC 369. VF/F. *40.00*

GETA (209-212 A.D.)

R70. Denarius. P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT., bare-headed and draped bust of Geta r./SECVRIT. IMPERII, Securitas std. l. Cohen 183. RIC 20. EF, sharp portrait. *50.00*

MACRINUS (217-218 A.D.)

R71. Denarius. IMP. C. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS AVG., laureate and draped bust of Macrinus r./P.M. TR.P. II COS. P.P., Macrinus std. l. in curule chair holding globe and sceptre. RIC 27. Scarce. Nearly EF. *65.00*

DIADUMENIAN (218 A.D.)

R72. Denarius. M. OPEL. ANT. DIADVMENIAN. CAES., bare-headed and draped bust of Diadumenian r./PRINC. IVVENTVTIS, Caesar stg. l. with two standards. Cohen 14. Rare. VF+/F. *125.00*

ELAGABALUS (218-222 A.D.)

R73. As. IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG., laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus r./MARS VICTOR S.C., Mars adv. r. carrying spear. Cohen 115. VF+, lovely patina. *200.00*

JULIA PAULA (1st wife of Elagabalus)

R74. Denarius. IVLIA PAVLA AVG., draped bust of Julia Paula r./CONCORDIA, Elagabalus and Julia stg. with clasped hands. Cohen 12. RIC 214. Rare. Nearly EF, excellent portrait *100.00*

PLATE VI

R59 R60 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68

R61 R62 R63 R73 R79

R69 R70 R71 R72 R74 R75 R76

R77 R78 R80 R86 R87 R88

AQUILIA SEVERA (2nd wife of Elagabalus)

R75. Denarius, struck 220 A.D. IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG., draped bust of Aquilia Severa r./CONCORDIA, Concordia stg. l. holding cornucopiae, lighted altar at feet. Cohen 2. Very rare. Little wear but weak strike, thus VF. *175.00*

JULIA MAESA (grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander)

R76. Denarius. IVLIA MAESA AVG., draped bust of Julia Maesa r./SAECVLI FELICITAS, Felicitas stg. l. holding caduceus and patera, lighted altar at feet, star in field. Cohen 45. RIC 271. VF, sharp portrait. *45.00*

JULIA MAMAEA (mother of Severus Alexander)

R77. Denarius. IVLIA MAMAEA AVG., draped bust of Julia Mamaea r./IVNO CONSERVATRIX, Juno stg. l. holding staff and patera, peacock at feet. Cohen 35. RIC 343. EF, excellent portrait. *60.00*

R78. A similar piece. EF, dark toning. *75.00*

PAULINA (wife of Maximinus I)

R79. Sestertius. DIVA PAVLINA, veiled bust of Paulina r./CONSECRATIO S.C., Paulina std. on peacock flying r. Cohen 3. RIC 3. Rare. EF/VF, lovely dark green patina and an unusually sharp specimen. *450.00*

GORDIAN I AFRICANUS (238 A.D.)

R80. Potin tetradrachm of Alexandria in Egypt. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian I r./Pallas std. l. holding small Victory. Curtis 1199. Rare. VF, excellent sharp portrait with slight reverse corrosion. *200.00*

GORDIAN II AFRICANUS (238 A.D.)

R81. Sestertius. IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AFR. AVG., laureate and draped bust of Gordian II r./SECVRITAS AVGG. S.C., Securitas std. l. holding short sceptre. Cohen 11. RIC 6. Rare. VG. *250.00*

BALBINUS (238 A.D.)

R82. Sestertius. IMP. CAES. D. C. AEL. BALBINVS AVG., laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus r./VICTORIA AVGG. S.C., Victory stg. l. holding wreath. RIC 25. F/VG *135.00*

PUPIENUS (238 A.D.)

R83. Sestertius. IMP. CAES. PVPIEN. MAXIMVS AVG., laureate and draped bust of Pupienus r./PAX PVBLICA S.C., Pax std. l. holding branch and sceptre. Cohen 23. RIC 22. F+. *150.00*

PHILIP II (247-249 A.D.)

R84. Sestertius. IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG., laureate and draped bust of Philip II r./LIBERALITAS AVGG. III S.C., Philip I and II std. l. in curule chairs. Cohen 18. An interesting reverse type. Sharp VF+. *90.00*

HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS (251 A.D.)

R85. Sestertius. Q. HER. ETR. MES. DECIVS NOB. C., bare-headed and draped bust of Herennius Etruscus r./PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS S.C., Caesar stg. l. holding wand and arrow. RIC 171. Rare. F+. *125.00*

HOSTILIAN (251 A.D.)

R86. Antoninianus. C. VALENS HOSTIL. MES. QVINTVS N. C., radiate and draped bust of Hostilian r./PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Caesar stg. l. holding spear and standard. RIC 182. F+, good portrait. *70.00*

TREBONIANUS GALLUS (251-253 A.D.)

R87. Antoninianus of Antioch mint. IMP. C. C. VIB. TREB. GALLVS P.F. AVG., radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trebonianus Gallus r./SAECVLLVM NOVVM, Roma std. in hexastyle temple. Cohen 111. RIC 91. EF *50.00*

AEMILIAN (252-253 A.D.)

R88. Antoninianus. IMP. CAES. AEMILIANVS P.F. AVG., radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aemilian r./IOVI CONSERVAT., Jupiter stg. l. holding cloak over Aemilian. VF/F, unusually sharp portrait. *125.00*

URANIUS ANTONINUS (252-254 A.D.?)

R89. Billon tetradrachm of Emesa in Syria. Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Uranius Antoninus r./Eagle stg. l. Unpublished. One of the great rarities of the Roman series and seldom seen. VF, superficial scratches on upper surface of obverse. *2500.00*

MARINIANA (wife of Valerian I)

R90. Antoninianus. DIVAE MARINIANAE veiled and draped bust of Mariniana r. on crescent/CONSECRATIO, Mariniana std. l. on peacock flying r. Cohen 16. RIC 6. VF+/F. *125.00*

MACRIANUS (260-261 A.D.)

R91. Antoninianus of Antioch mint. IMP. C. FVL. MACRIANVS P.F. AVG., radiate and cuirassed bust of Macrianus r./INDVLGENTIAE AVG., Indulgentia std. l. Cohen 6. RIC 8. Rare. F+/F. *50.00*

QUIETUS (260-261 A.D.)

R92. Antoninianus. IMP. C. FVL. QVIETVS P.F. AVG., radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Quietus r./IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter std. l. Cohen 8. EF, little wear but a weak strike. *80.00*

LAELIANUS (268 A.D.)

R93. Antoninianus. IMP. C. LAELIANVS P.F. AVG., radiate and cuirassed bust of Laelian r./VICTORIA AVG., Victory marching r. RIC 8. Very rare. F+ with full legends. *250.00*

MARIUS (268 A.D.)

R94. Antoninianus. IMP. C. MARIVS P.F. AVG., radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Marius r./CONCORD. MILIT., clasped right hands. Cohen 5. RIC 7. Rare. Nearly EF, sharp portrait. *175.00*

QUINTILLUS (270 A.D.)

R95. Antoninianus of Mediolanum mint. IMP. QVINTILLVS AVG., radiate and draped bust of Quintillus r./MARTI PACI., Mars stg. l. Cohen 46. RIC 58. Scarce. VF+, sharp portrait and an unusual strike in silver. *75.00*

R81 R82 R83 R84 R85

R89

R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96

R97 R98 R99 R100 R101 R102

R96. Antoninianus. IMP. C. M. AVR. CL. QVINTILLVS AVG., radiate and draped bust of Quintillus r./PROVIDENT. AVG., Providentia stg. l. holding sceptre and pointing with wand to globe at feet. Cohen 61. Scarce. VF+, some weakness. *25.00*

SEVERINA (wife of Aurelian)

R97. AE denarius of Rome mint. SEVERINA AVG., diademed and draped bust of Severina r. on crescent/VENVS FELIX, Venus stg. l., E in ex. Cohen 14. RIC 6. Scarce. VF/F, large flan. *35.00*

TACITUS (275-276 A.D.)

R98. Antoninianus. IMP. C. M. CL. TACITVS AVG., radiate and cuirassed bust of Tacitus r./CONCORD. MILIT., Tacitus and female figure stg. with clasped hands. Cohen 24. Sharp EF+. *35.00*

FLORIAN (276 A.D.)

R99. Antoninianus. IMP. FLORIANVS AVG., radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Florian r./CONCORDIA MILITVM, Victory crowning Florian. Cohen 10. Rare. Superb, silvered *125.00*

PROBUS (276-282 A.D.)

R100. AE medallion. PROBVS P.F. AVG., laureate and cuirassed bust of Probus r./FIDES MILITVM, Fides stg. l. with two standards. Gnecchi III, 157, 8. A rare and interesting piece. Nearly EF with light corrosion. *800.00*

MAGNIA URBICA (wife of Carinus)

R101. Antoninianus. MAGNIA VRBICA AVG., draped bust of Magnia Urbica r. on crescent/VENVS GENETRIX, Venus stg. l. holding apple and sceptre. RIC 337. Very rare. EF, traces of silvering. *250.00*

R102. Antoninianus. MAGN. VRBICA AVG., diademed and draped bust of Magnia Urbica r. on crescent/VENVS VICTRIX, Venus stg. l. holding helmet and sceptre, shield at feet. Cohen 17. RIC 343. Rare. VG. *65.00*

CARAUSIUS (287-293 A.D.)

R103. Antoninianus of Londinium mint. IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG., radiate and cuirassed bust of Carausius r./PAX AVG., Pax stg. l. RIC 101. VF+/F, sharp for type. *45.00*

ALLECTUS (293-296 A.D.)

R104. Antoninianus of Londinium mint. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG., radiate and cuirassed bust of Allectus r./PAX AVG., Pax stg. l. RIC 33. VF+/F. *75.00*

DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS (296-297 A.D.)

R105. Follis of Alexandria mint. IMP. C. LVCIVS DOMITIVS DOMITIANVS AVG., laureate head of Domitius r./GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius stg. l., eagle at feet. Cohen 2. RIC 19. Rare. VG. *200.00*

R106. A similar piece. F+, some light surface corrosion. *275.00*

R107. Potin tetradrachm of Alexandria in Egypt. Laureate head of Domitius r./Nike flying r. Curtis 2137. Dattari 6181. BMC 2627. Very rare. F+. *275.00*

GALERIA VALERIA (wife of Galerius)

R108. Follis of Alexandria mint. GAL. VALERIA AVG., diademed and draped bust of Galeria Valeria r./VENERI VICTRICI, Venus stg. l. holding apple and raising drapery. Cohen 2. RIC 110. EF+, some silvering. *50.00*

SEVERUS II (306-307 A.D.)

R109. Follis of Rome mint. SEVERVS NOB. CAES., laureate head of Severus r./SAC. MON. VRB. AVGG. ET CAESS. N.N., Moneta stg. l. holding scales and cornucopiae. Cohen 62. RIC 123a. EF/VF, lovely sharp portrait. *75.00*

MAXENTIUS (306-312 A.D.)

R110. Half follis of Rome mint. MAXENTIVS P.F. AVG., laureate head of Maxentius r./VICTORIA AETERNA AVG. N., Victory stg. r. inscribing VOT. X on shield, captive with bound hands std. at feet to l. Cohen 117. Rare. EF. *50.00*

ROMULUS (son of Maxentius)

R111. Follis of Ostia mint. IMP. MAXENTIVS DIVO ROMVLO N. V. FILIO, bare head of Romulus r./AETERNA MEMORIA, eagle on domed temple. Cohen 11. VF. *160.00*

FAUSTA (wife of Constantine the Great)

R112. AE 3 of Siscia mint. FLAVIA FAVSTA AVG., draped bust of Fausta r./SPES REI PVBLICAE, Fausta stg. facing holding Constantine II and Constantius II. Cohen 15. Superb, lovely dark patina. *50.00*

HELENA (mother of Constantine the Great)

R113. AE 3. FL. HELENA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust of Helena r./SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE, Helena stg. l. holding branch. Cohen 12. Scarce. EF/VF. *75.00*

DELMATIUS (Caesar, 335-337 A.D.)

R114. AE 17mm. of Constantinople mint. FL. DELMATIVS NOB. C., laureate and draped bust of Delmatius r./GLORIA EXERCITVS, standard between two soldiers. Cohen 4. Scarce. EF. *45.00*

HANNIBALLIANUS (Rex, 335-337 A.D.)

R115. AE 4 of Constantinople mint. FL. HANNIBALLIANO REGI, draped bust of Hannibalianus r./SECVRITAS PVBLICA, Euphrates reclining r. Cohen 2. RIC 147. Very rare. Nice VF. *325.00*

CONSTANTIUS II (337-361 A.D.)

R116. Siliqua of Constantinople mint. D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG., diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius r./VOTIS XXX MVLTIS XXXX in four lines within wreath. Cohen 342. VF+, wide flan. *100.00*

R103 R104 R105 R106 R107

R108 R109 R110 R111 R112

R113 R114 R115 R117 R118 R119

R120 R116 R121

JOVIAN (363-364 A.D.)

RII7. AE 3 of Sirmium mint. D.N. IOVIANVS P.F. AVG., diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Jovian r./VOT. V MVLT. X in four lines within wreath. Cohen 35. F/VF. *40.00*

PROCOPIUS (365-366 A.D.)

RII8. AE 3 of Constantinople mint. D.N. PROCOPIVS P.F. AVG., diademed and cuirassed bust of Procopius r./REPARATIO FEL. TEMP., Procopius stg. facing, head r., holding labarum and shield. Cohen 10. RIC 18. Very rare. F+. *175.00*

RII9. A similar piece. VG. *125.00*

MAGNUS MAXIMUS (383-388 A.D.)

RI20. Siliqua of Ravenna mint. D.N. MAG. MAXIMVS P.F. AVG., diademed and draped bust of Magnus Maximus r./VIRTVS ROMANORVM, Roma std. facing, head l. Cohen 20. RIC 84b. Scarce. VF+. *125.00*

FLAVIUS VICTOR (387-388 A.D.)

RI21. Siliqua of Mediolanum mint. D.N. FL. VICTOR P.F. AVG., diademed and draped bust of Victor r./VIRTVS ROMANORVM, Roma std. facing, head l. Cohen 6. RIC 19b. A great rarity. EF, large flan and unusually sharp strike. *650.00*

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CLEOPATRA & MARC ANTONY (d. 30 B.C.)

T1. Tetradrachm of Phoenician or Syrian city, struck 35-34 B.C. Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra VII r./Head of Marc Antony r. Svor. 303. BMC (Syr.) 158, 53. Extremely rare. Only VG but with good portraits. *400.00*

AUGUSTUS (27 B.C.-14 A.D.)

T2. Cistophorus of Asian mint, struck 28-27 B.C. IMP. CAESAR, bare head r./AVGVSTVS, 6 corn ears. C. 2. Superb. *1000.00*

T3. A similar piece, only obverse legend behind head. RIC 13. BMC 289. VF. *450.00*

T4. Cistophorus of Asian mint. IMP. CAESAR, bare head r./AVGVSTVS, capricorn bearing cornucopiae running r. within wreath. C. 16. RIC 12. Rare. VF. *150.00*

T5. Cistophorus of Asian mint, struck 27-23 B.C. IMP. CAESAR, bare head r. with lituus in front/AVGVSTVS, capricorn bearing cornucopiae running r. within wreath. RIC 12. BMC 287. Good F. *350.00*

T6. Cistophorus of Asian mint. IMP. CAESAR, bare head r./AVGVSTVS, garlanded altar. C. 25. F. *150.00*

TIBERIUS & AUGUSTUS

T7. Tetradrachm of Alexandria, struck 21 A.D. Laureate head of Tiberius r., LZ in front/radiate head of Augustus r. Curtis 1-4. BMC 36, 37. EF. *175.00*

CLAUDIUS (41-54 A.D.)

T8. Cistophorus of Ephesus. TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG., bare head l./COM. ASI., Fortuna crowning Claudius in distyle temple with inscription ROM. ET AVG. on pediment. C. 3. RIC 52. BMC 228. Rare. F with strong portrait. *350.00*

DOMITIAN & DOMITIA (m. 82 A.D.)

T8A. 3 denarii of Ephesus, struck 82 A.D. IMP. CAES. DOMITIAN. AVG. P. M. COS. VIII, laureate head of Domitian r./DOMITIA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Domitia r. with hair in long queue. Cohen 2. RIC 228. Very rare. VF. *750.00*

NERVA (96-98 A.D.)

T9. Cistophorus of Asian mint. IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR.POT. P.P. COS. III, laureate head r./COM. ASI., Fortuna crowning Nerva in distyle temple with inscription ROM. ET AVG. on pediment. RIC 122. Very rare type. VF. *500.00*

TRAJAN (98-117 A.D.)

T10. Cistophorus of Asian mint, struck 98-99 A.D. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. P.M., laureate head r./TR.POT. COS. III, 6 corn ears. RIC 717. Very rare type. About VF. *550.00*

HADRIAN (117-138 A.D.)

T11. Cistophorus of Asian mint, struck 119-138 A.D. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r./COS. III, 6 corn ears. Unpublished type, but cf. BMC 1081// (P.P. on obverse legend). F with handsome portrait. *650.00*

T12. Cistophorus of Asian mint, struck 119-138 A.D. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P.P., bare head r./COS. III, 2 Nemeses. RIC 507. Very rare type. F/VF. *425.00*

T13. Cistophorus of Asian mint. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, bare head r./DIANA EPHESIA cult statue of Diana of Ephesus between 2 stags. RIC 489. Nearly VF. Overstruck on a coin of Augustus (C. 25). *400.00*

T14. Cistophorus of Asian mint, struck 119-138 A.D. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P.P., bare head r./COS. III, Cybele std. l. with lion at feet. RIC 488. BMC 1059. Very rare type. F+. *400.00*

T15. A similar piece, overstruck on a coin of Nerva (?) of the COM. ASI. type. (The steps of the temple are visible across Hadrian's hair.) F+. *400.00*

HADRIAN & AUGUSTUS

T16. Cistophorus of Asian mint. IMP. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus r. with features of Hadrian/HADRIANVS AVG. P.P REN., Hadrian stg. l. RIC 532. Very rare type. VF/F, small spots of corrosion on rev. *650.00*

T17. A similar piece. VF with light pitting. *800.00*

PLATE IX

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6

T7 T8 T8A T9 T10 T11

T12 T13 T14 T15 T17

T16

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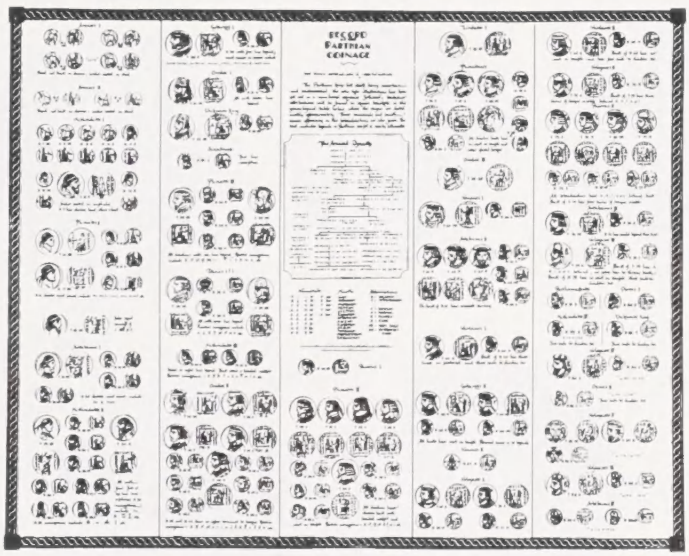

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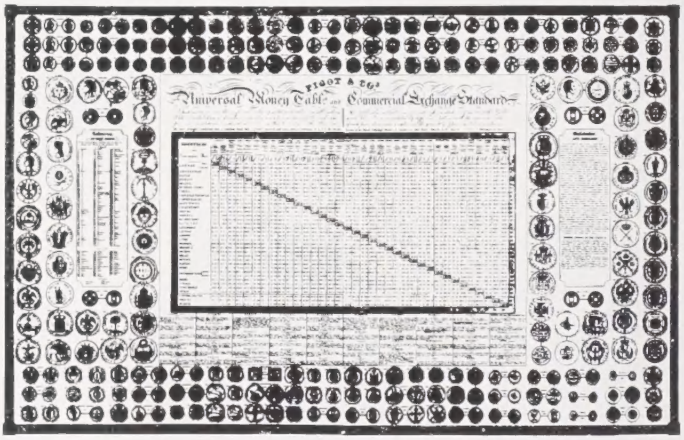

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